LABOR WAR AT HOMESTEAD ANOTHER BIG STRIKE IN THE CARNEGIE

WORKS IMPENDING.

THE ISSUE RECOGNITION OF THE AMALGA-MATED ASSOCIATION-BOTH SIDES APPEAR UNYIELDING.

Pittsburg. July 1.-There now seems to be no doubt that there will be an extensive strike at the big Homestead plant of the Carnegle Whether or not the contest will rival that begun on July 1, 1892, remains to be seen. The question at issue is practically the same as in 1892-recognition by the company of the Amalgamated Association-and the men seem determined to stand by their union The company, on the other hand, has announced decisively that no Amalgamated Association men can have employment in its

The present trouble was precipitated yesterday, when a committee of thirteen, representing the Homestead Lodge of the Amalgamated Association, went to Superintendent Corey to depen who had been discharged at one time or another in the last three weeks. Mr. Corey and President C. M. Schwab received them in the company's office, and not only discharged them. but informed them that they could not go back into the mill to get their dinner buckets. This action of the company incensed the Amalgamated people, and they immediately took steps to get their members and sympathizers out of the mill. The result of this movement is somewhat in doubt, as the men say they have been successful in having at least 500 skilled steel workers quit work, thereby seriously crippling the

#### STATEMENT BY THE COMPANY. The company, however, contrary to its usual

custom, made an official statement through the newspapers to-day, as follows:

With reference to the reported strike last night at the Homestead Steel Works, it was stated at the office of the Carnegie Steel Company this morning that the mills were running full during the night and are running full this morning, and that none of the employes left the works

i that none of the employes left the works ing the night, as was reported, number of workmen have been discharged, lading a committee of thirteen which called upon Superintendent Corey yesterday to request the reinstatement of men previously discharged for cause. The plant will close down at noon to-

The workmen assert that the strike will assome greater proportions next week, as the men who worked night turn this week will then take s hand. These night-turn men quit work at 6 o'clock this morning, and will not go on until Monday. After quitting work this morning night-turn men lingered on the street corners and discussed the situation in little groups with evident uncertainty. They were close-mouthed

There was a noticeable quietude in the borough throughout the day, notwithstanding the fact that it was the semi-monthly payday at the Homestead plant. The paying began this rning, but there was no disorder or unusual exchement. There are sixty-five hundred men now employed at the Homestead Steel Works, of whom two thousand are skilled workmen, eligitle to membership in the Amalgamated Association. The remainder are machinists and other craftsmen and laborers. It is said by some that none of the employes who went through the troubles of 1892 are in favor of the present

## WORKMEN HOLD A MASS-MEETING.

in a varant lot at Eighth-ave, and Dixon-st. It was largely attended, and addresses were made by Benjamin I. Davis, the new assistant presi-John Williams, Treasurer John Pierce and tihers. President Theodore J. Shaffer is still

## NEW SCALE YEAR BEGINS. ALL THE TIMPLATE MILLS ARE IDLE, AND FIFTY

Pittsburg Penn., July t.—The new scale year of the Amalgar sted Association of Iron and Steel sentatives of the American Hoop Company, Repub-lie Iron and Steel Company and the Iron and Sheet firms signing, five have been running no union for a number of years, one had been idle is a new mill and another has never been any

The latest addition to the signers was the Hyde Park Iron and Steel Company, of Hyde Park, Penn. The mills that have not signed, but at which scales have been presented, are Spang, Chalfant & Co.,

Forge and Iron Company and Moore local firms not recognizing the union are Carnegie Steel Company, Jones & Laughlina, Park Steel Company, J. Painter & Sons, Will-Clark's Sons' Company and Singer, Nimick &

As the result of the failure to agree upon the aplate scale, all the mills in the country are idle scale, barring four non-union plants, and nearly ty thousand skilled and unskilled workmen are if of employment pending a settlement.

# MEN SEEK AN ADVANCE.

Pittsburg, July 1.-About one hundred "roughers" employed at Jones & Laughlin's mills struck to-

The firm says that the men violated an agree-ment made a year ago to work eighteen months at the present rate, but the workmen declare that the agreement was never signed by the firm. The "straner" men threaten to join the strikers to-night.

# FIRE DISTURBS IMPERIAL HOTEL GUESTS.

BLAZE IN A CHIMNEY CAUSES A LITTLE EX-

way, had another slight fire scare yesterday after-noon. It was occasioned by some soot in one of the chimneys at the rear of the house. Little Camage was done. The fire was in a flue of Munsc-heimer's restaurant, back of the hotel. The chim-ley it key, it was explained, becomes a singled-flued chim-

It was about 5:15 o'clock when it was discovered that there was probably another fire in the hotel. Smoke could be detected by the porters in the upper Morles, and one of them ran out on the roof and faw that a chimney was smoking flercely. cended into the hotel again and shouted down a tube to the desk that the chimney was aftre. The clerk sent a porter out to sound the fire slarm

By this time the chimney was smoking badly, but hotel employes had begun to throw sait down the some excitement among the guests, but this did not last long. None of the smoke got into the hotel fooms or corridors. A few of the women guests of the hotel hurried down to the lobby and made anxious inquiries. They were reassured and they

returned to their apartments. A large crowd gathered outside the hotel when the firemen arrived, put it soon dispersed.

About six weeks ago there were two fires in rooms close together in this hotel, which were reserved as of somewhat suspicious origin.

To-day's issue of the Westliche Post, in St. Louis-one hundred pages, with colored cover—is the largest newspaper ever published west of New-fork. A model up-to-date American newspaper in all its features.—Advi.

PRESIDENT ROSSITER AGREES TO RE-CEIVE A DELEGATION TO-MORROW.

COMMISSIONER WEBSTER CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY AND AR-

RANGES FOR THE MEETING.

As the result of an agreement entered into yesterday afternoon between William H. H. Webster, labor member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and President Rossiter, no developments will take place in the situation on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system until after to-morrow. Mr. Rossiter and Commissioner Webster met yesterday afternoon, and after a somewhat prolonged conference Mr. Rossiter consented to receive a delegation of employes some time to-morrow. The men will not attend as representatives of the union, but on behalf of the employes of the company. The delegation will place before the president the changes which are sought for, and it will then depend upon the reply to those demands what action will be subsequently taken by the men. Both John N. Parsons and Mr. Webster said last night that no further movement would be made until after to-morrow, and that consequently any strike talk in the mean time would be mere vaporing.

In some of the afternoon papers vesterday it was stated that when Mr. Webster visited President Rossiter's office in the course of the day the door was closed in his face. It was asserted that Webster was not admitted, because the company declined to treat with any one other than its own employes. Mr. Webster last night than its own employes. Mr. Webster last hight denied that he had been in any way affronted. On the contrary, he said, he had a long and satisfactory talk with President Rossiter. Mr. Webster explained that when he called on the president the office was filled with people, and, not desiring his room to be crowded any more than it was Mr. Rossiter ordered the door to be leaded for a while Mr. Wabster was not how. it was, Mr. Rossiter ordered the door to be closed for a while. Mr. Webster was not, however, excluded, as is shown by the fact that it was owing to the Commissioner's inducements that Mr. Rossiter made the agreement to receive a delegation of employes to-morrow.

#### THE SITUATION IN MANHATTAN. SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM HERE TO DEPEND ON

THE OUTCOME IN BROOKLYN. Although no demands of any kind, according to the officials of the company, have yet been made by the Metropolitan Street Railway employes, there is no doubt that the new union s daily increasing in membership. John N. Parsons said last night that no strike would be permitted on the street railways in New-York City until every other means of obtaining what the men ask has been exhausted. "However," he went on, "the situation in Manhattan will depend largely on the settlement secured in Brooklyn. Commissioner Webster will not

be asked to take up the Manhattan question until he finishes in Brooklyn. Then the same course will be followed with reference to the Metropolitan Traction Company. In these cases the committee waiting on the companies will be from the companies' own employes, and in no manner will a recognition of the organization be sought for, either as a local body or in general.

H. C. Du Val, a director of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, said yesterday: "If Mr. Parsons and Mr. Pines would cease to break the ten-hour-a-day labor law by overworking their jaws there would be no trouble on the Brock-lyn Heights Railroad. The combination of these lyn Heights Raliroad. The combination of these gentlemen and the yellow fournals is doing a great deal more harm than they can possibly comprehend to a great many honest, hard-working and contented employes of the road. There never has been a more liberal and honest management, nor more cordial relations between employe and employer, than between the Brooklyn Heights road and its men. But for these men, all would be well."

Last week the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Federated Union refused to receive the delegates of the new street railroad employes delegates of the new street railroad employes union without first investigating the constitution and make-up generally of the new organization. A committee was appointed to make the necessary inquiries. Mr. Parsons said yesterday afternoon that a conference might take place in the evening between representatives of the Section and the Union, but added that the proceedings would be secret. If such a meeting did take place last night, care was taken to keep it from public knowledge. Neither at No. 110 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, nor at Clarendon Hall could any information be obtained as to where the conference was to be held. to where the conference was to be held,

# TROOPS CALLED OUT.

TWO ILLINOIS COMPANIES HURRIED TO CARTERVILLE TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Springfield, Ill., July 1 (Special).—At 8 o'clock this evening Acting Governor Walter Warder de-cided to send troops to Carterville. Five hundred or more union and non-union men are at war there. Both sides are determined to fight t out. A sheriff and posse can do nothing with the situation until the factions are disarmed.

The Sheriff's presence only increases the danger It is thought many lives and the brush mines will e destroyed without State aid to disarm both Firing from ambush with Winchesters uses. More union men are gathering, and

be destroyed without State aid to disarm both factions. Firing from ambush with Winchesters still continues. More union men are gathering, and the situation is ominous.

Two companies of milita, both of the 4th Regiment and veterans of the Spanish war, will leave at midnight for Carterville, Colonel Louis E. Benett has been ordered to proceed to Carterville to take charge of the operations to disarm all rioters and to preserve peace and protect life and property. During the day 130 stands of arms were sent by express from the State arsenal at Springfield to the commanders of the Mount Vernon and Carbondale companies. These arms will reach these points on the trains carrying the soldiers. In discussing the situation to-night Governor Warder said: "I am advised that the situation is critical, and that it might prove disastrous to delay creering the militia. Mr. Brush, the mine manager, is penned up in the mine, and if he or any one else should be killed the result would be disastrous. We expect to have 120 trained and disciplined soldiers on the field early to-morrow morning, and have no doubt they can control the situation without trouble."

C. H. Bosworth, receiver of the Brush Coal Com-

doubt they can control the situation without trouble."

C. H. Bosworth, receiver of the Brush Coal Company, came to Springfield to-day. Shortly after his arrival he received the following telegram from C. E. Dickerson, superintendent of the company; "Mr. Brush is at the mine surrounded by a body of striking miners, who have been firing constantly upon our employees and property since yesterday. We have asked acting Governor Warder to send militia to the scene of the trouble at once. Any delay will cause destruction of property and loss of life. The striking miners are being reinforced hourly. Mr. Brush directs me to ask you to use every effort to get troops here at once."

## NEGROES TAKE REVENGE. UNION CITY. A SMALL MINING TOWN, BURNED

Carbondale, Ill., July 1.—Union City, a small town built and occupied by union miners near here, was burned at midnight, after a battle between the union men and imported negro miners who were

fired upon at Fredonia yesterday. Seeking revenge for the killing of a woman and the wounding of twenty men in their party, latter promptly replied. The battle lasted until

negroes raided Union City at midnight. They opened fire on the homes of the union men. The latter promptly replied. The battle lasted until the union miners were driven from their homes and took refuge in a clump of timber close to the village. The non-union men at once applied the torch lage. The non-union men at once applied the torch and the village was destroyed. The negroes then andvanced on the woods, where the union miners were concealed, and until daylight a fusilinde was kept up between the factions. No lives have so far been reported lost in the engagement. Reinforcements have gone to the aid of the union miners.

STEAMER ASHORE ON FLORIDA COAST. Key West, Fla., July 1.-The steamer City of Key West, which arrived from Miami to-day, reports that an unknown steamship is ashore on Elbow Reef, off Key Largo. Wrecking vessels have left here to render assistance to the ing, and proceeded to the residence of Admiral

FIRE! "UNEXCELLED FIREWORKS! Buy before the rush at Depot, 9 Park Place,-Adva.

AT RENNES.

FOUND HER HUSBAND WITH BEARD AND HAIR WHITENED AND BODY SHRUNKEN AND STOOPED - THE LANDING

AND RIDE TO RENNES.

Rennes, France, July 1 .- Dreyfus arrived here at 6 a m. via L'Orient and Redon. The prisoner appeared to be in good health. He vore a blue suit, a gray overcoat and a soft-felt

The governor of the prison sent Mme. Dreyfus the news of the arrival of her husband, and she immediately went to the governor and asked permission to see the prisoner. Leave being granted, the faithful wife entered the prison almost unobserved and was conducted to Cell No. 830, ac-

companied by Mme. Havet.

The meeting between the long-parted husband and wife can better be imagined than described. Naturally it was most touching. Both Dreyfus and his wife were deeply affected. They remained long clasped in each other's arms, tears and smiles intemingling with tender endear-

Mme. Dreyfus issued from the prison in a state of collapse. She found her husband much aged, with beard and hair whitened and body shrunken and stooped. She said Dreyfus knew nothing of the events of the last two years. The weeping wife acknowledges the courtesy with which she has been treated. The gendarme who was ordered to be present at the interview carried out instructions, and kept at a discreet distance.

#### THE LANDING AT QUIBERON.

The landing of Dreyfus at Quiberon was almost unnoticed. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening the guardship Caudan put to sea to meet the Sfax, which had been sighted. The unusual bustle attracted many people to the harbor, but as they saw nothing the crowd dispersed. The only persons remaining were those who knew where the prisoner was to be landed.

The weather was most stormy, and for a tim it was feared it would be impossible to effect a landing. For hours the lights of the Caudan and the Sfax were plainly visible, as the vessels pitched and rolled. It seemed impossible

to approach them in the rough sea. On the landing stage were M. Viguie, the chief of detectives; M. Hennion, a Commissary of Police, and a force of gendarmes and police

Inspectors. At 1 a. m. a cutter, manned by ten men and in charge of a naval officer, put off from the Caudan and went alongside the Sfax. Thence the boat with Dreyfus in it was rowed to the shore, where Dreyfus was landed at 1:30 a. m A company of infantry was drawn up at the landing point. Dreyfus was immediately placed under the guard of a captain of engineers and a sergeant and corporal of gendarmes, who formally handed the prisoner over to M. Viguie The latter then entered a landau with Dreyfus and two detectives and started for the railroad station, which was reached without incident.

### HELD UP BY A HEALTH OFFICER.

Dreyfus did not speak a word. He personally opened the door of the compartment of the spe cial train, consisting of three carriages and baggage car, which was in waiting. train was about to start the local health officer refused to permit Dreyfus to leave, on the ground that he had just arrived from the colonies. The matter was quickly arranged, however, and the train proceeded. Dreyfus was visible only for a moment to the reporters.

The train stopped at Rabelais, three kilometer from Rennes. There the party alighted and quickly entered a carriage drawn by two splendid horses, which immediately started at a level crossing of the line a wagonette containing the Prefect of the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine and three inspectors joined the party.

An amusing incident occurred there. woman in charge of the crossing, when told that if she watched she would see Dreyfus,

"Who is Dreyfus? I have never heard of

The drive from Rabelais to Rennes was with out incident. Owing to the precautions taker the prisoner and his escort passed unnoticed in front of the Arsenal. Workmen reading the posters there did not turn their heads, little suspecting who was passing. The clock was striking 6 when the crowd, which had been waiting since midnight around the prison, the people a practical joke, saw a landau surrounded by gendarmes beyond the station. Then they all cried with one voice:

"There he is! At this cry the people started off to meet the carriage, and suddenly troops and mounted gendarmes hurried madly forward, yelling and shouting as if accompanying a fire engine in-stead of escorting a prisoner. The carriage was few minutes, passing the watchers like a flash, It was a race for the prison gates between the gendarmes with the captive and the spectators. The gates opened suddenly, and about twenty gendarmes rushed out and barred the street

pressing back the crowd with rifle stocks scene of gesticulation almost defies description. The suddenness of the movement stupefied everybody as much as, apparently, it did the prisoner, whose face showed from the quickly passing carriage. Beyond the exclamations of surprise and curiosity there were no cries of any sort raised. Preceded by his guards, Dreyfus entered the prison, was formally consigned to the care of the Governor, and was taken to

Though rain fell heavily all night, the sun shone out brightly when Dreyfus entered the

# THE SFAX AT BREST.

Brest, France, July 1.-The Sfax has just been signalled passing Sein Island, about three hours distant, outside of Brest.

The landing of Dreyfus at Quiberon was complete surprise to the Admiral and other authorities here, who even now have not been officially notified of the fact.

When the Sfax arrived in the harbor Admiral Barrera refused all requests for permission to board her to-night, and gave orders that no body is to embark for or disembark from the cruiser until to-morrow. Little interest is now displayed here. Only a few people are clustered about the quays and promenades overlooking the harbor.

The Sfax had several plates and her bulwarks slightly damaged by the heavy bumping of the Caudan against her sides when Captain Dreyfus was transferred, the sea being very rough. The only incident on the arrival of the vessel

at Brest was the cheering by two sloops manned by boys belonging to the training ship Borda, which passed the Sfax as she was proceeding Commander Coffiniere landed alone this even-

terview. In the course of a conversation had Continued on second page.

Barrera, with whom he had a half-hour's in-

TO CONFER WITH EMPLOYES. DREYFUS SEES HIS WIFE. THE NEW-HAVEN'S FUTURE, MR. HANNA TALKS POLITICS.

AN AFFECTING MEETING IN THE PRISON; IT LIES IN THE HANDS OF CENTRAL AND PENNSYLVANIA.

> BELIEF IN THE RAILROAD WORLD THAT THEY HAVE AGREED ON THE DISPO-

Now that the lease of the Boston and Albany by the New-York Central is assured, and it is Windsor, where he witnessed a military review practically certain that the Fitchburg will soon drop into the lap of the Central, the keenest interest is being taken in the ultimate disposition of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The New-York Central by the Boston and Albany merger has turned a neat corner on the New-Haven, which was buying up everything in sight in New-England. The Central is now so securely intrenched in New-England, with a Boston terminal, that the acquisition of the Fitchburg is regarded as only matter of time. Influential officials of the Vanderbilt system admit that already negotiations are under way for control of that road.

In this rapid growth and reaching out in the New-England railroad field the New-York Centrai, railroad men agree, has completely eclipsed the New-Haven, and in taking the Boston and Albany it captured a property that the New-Haven wanted and was reaching for, and at the same time secured a leverage for a strong competition with the New-Haven in New-England. Hemmed in as it now is, the New-Haven has come to be in the railroad world what China is in the struggle of the Powers. Its partition is apparently not far off, and The Tribune is in a position to announce that already its value has been appraised by the keenest and ablest railroad operators in the country, and that steps are already being taken to get control of the road. The New-Haven, so it was learned from an authoritative source yesterday, will in the end be disposed of just as the two great railroad systems of America may elect and determine, and they are already talking over terms.

The New-Haven will, it is said on excellent authority, be disposed of by the New-York Central and the Pennsylvania, the understanding between which two powerful railway systems is declared to be absolute. When the New-York Central undertook the lease of the Boston and Albany A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and S. M. Prevost, the third vice-president of the same system, were called into the meeting and advised of all the conditions of the lease. It was demonstrated to them, it is reported, that it was a move in no way antagonistic to Pennsylvania interests, and they entered no objection to the transaction. While the New-York Central has recently made many changes and entered into consolidations and contracted leases, the Pennsylvania has been as a whole inclined to stand by its old and wellknown conservative policy. The election of A. J Cassatt as president, however, is looked upon it railroad circles as bringing to the front a man of more liberal views, and one who was likely to branch out, and it is understood that he has fallen into the Central's programme of absorption with encouraging promptness.

SFLIT IN THE NEW-HAVEN BOARD. It is no secret in the railroad world or in Wall Sirvet that there have been serious dissensions in the Board of Directors of the New-Haven. There are two factions in the Board, known as the Clark men and the Central men. The friends of C. P. Clark, the president, have resented bitterly, it is alleged, what they call the domination of the Central men in the road. On the other hand, it is understood, the Vanderbilt interests and J. Pierpont Morgan have been increasing their holdings in the road, and it is generally be lieved that it is only a matter of time until the Morgan and Vanderbilt interests will dominate over. It is understood that in this plan to get control of the New-Haven the Central interests sylvania, with which they are on such good terms, and that when the road is finally secured it will be divided just as the two systems may agree. Both have close connections with the New-Haven, and it could be divided between the

two in a satisfactory way. Charles P. Clark, president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, reached heme from Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis. When he went away five months ago he was broken in health and worn out. He returns much strengthened, and will at once again assume active charge as president. Mr. Clark was much surprised to hear of the Boston and Albany lease. He would not discuss railroad matters. He said he knew of no change in the management of the New-Haven and of no plan for the absorption of the New-Haven by the Central. John M. Hall, who has been acting as president, came down to meet Mr. Clark. He talked a little. "The story about the Vanderbilts absorbing the New-Haven is not true, and I don't know where it originated," he said. "The lease of the Boston and Albany will not affect the policy of the New-Haven. The New-York Central, with which we have close traffic connections, would gain nothing by taking the New-Haven. I know nothing of these reports." five months ago he was broken in health and

the New-Haven. I know nothing of these reports.

In Wall Street yesterday New-York Central was strong and steady, while Pennsylvania became suddenly active, and on unusually large dealings for that stock went up almost four points. The fact of the Beston and Albany merger was generally known and credited several days ago, and so the whole transaction was anticipated, and the stock had no remarkable rise upon the announcement. Central fluttered between 140 and 140%, closing at 140%. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, opened at 134, ran up to 137%, and closed there. The buying was said to be by inside interests, and was very heavy for a half-day. Wall Street seems to be just awakening to the realization that the Pennsylvania and the New-York Central have now come to a perfect understanding, by which they will divide between them all this Eastern territory and absorb all competing properties. tory and absorb all competing properties.

COURSE IN THE STOCK MARKET. New-York Central has since January 1 ranged between 144%, on March 29, and 121%, on January 3. In the last two weeks it has had an advance of nine points, and in the week ended yesterday of five and a quarter points. Pennyesterday of five and a quarter points. Sensity and a touched its lowest figure of the year, 1221s, on January 5, and its highest quotation, 142 was registered on January 23. On June 17, two weeks ago yesterday, it closed at 1301s, and yesterday it closed at 1375s, an advance of six and a haif points for the week. From these figures it appears that both these important railway stocks have within the last fortnight had important advances, bringing their respective values nearly up to the maximum figures recorded for them in the last bull market. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford is one of the inactive stocks, little of it being available for speculative uses in the stock market. The last quotation for it was 218 bid, 220 asked. Its range this year has been between 190, on January 19, and 222, on April 20. The New-Haven system operates lines of an aggregate length of 1,464 miles, of which Li16 miles are leased lines and it also owns the Providence and Stonington Steamship Line. It has two main routes between this city and Boston, the "Shore Line." passing through New-London and Providence, and the line by way of Hartford and Springfield, these two divisions being operated as one between New-Haven and New-York. Besides these, it has a network of branches covering Southern New-England, and a few years ago it secured control of the Old Colony Railroad system, with its several lines in Southeastern Massachusetts, and its ownership of control of the Old Colony Steambeat Company. Among the directors of the sylvania touched its lowest figure of the year,

Continued on second page

CHAUTAUQUA EXCURSION.

PREDICTS THE RE-ELECTION OF M'KIN-LEY AND HOBART.

REPUBLICAN PROMISES HAVE BEEN KEPT-DEMOCRATS ALL AT SEA-ENJOY-ING HIS REST.

London, July 1.-Senator Hanna completed the first ten days of his stay in England at this afternoon and caught his first glimpse of the Queen. He has enjoyed London immensely, and his health has been so greatly benefited that he has postponed his visit to Paris and Aix-les-Bains for another week. The Ohio Senator has had plenty of good company, including Senators Lodge, Hoar and Spooner, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew, and it is expected that Richard Croker will give him an outing on the turf during the coming week.

LIKES OUTDOOR LIFE IN ENGLAND "I am delighted with outdoor life in England." Mr. Hanna said to a representative of The Associated Press to-day, "and with the wise methods, born of experience, which teach the leaders in politics and business to limit their working hours and take every opportunity for rest and recreation, I have felt like an American who has only a week to see the World's Fair, and have regretted every minute I have had to devote to rest. The immense crowds everywhere, the splendid gatherings at the polo

"I have not talked American politics with English newspaper men, but I am free to say I believe the old ticket will be renominated by the Republicans next year, and that it will be re-I anticipate little opposition to the first part of this proposition, and I have no doubt the American people will decide the latter part as they did in 1896.

matches and horse shows, and the proceedings

"My reason for this belief is based on the fact that the United States is now entering on a renewed era of prosperity. Every promise of the Republican party has been kept. Every predic has been fulfilled. There is not a man in the United States to-day out of work who wants work. This is the normal condition. Commercial prosperity is based on confidence, and the only thing which can destroy the confidence now prevailing is a change of administration."

"Are there persons who manifest a spirit of dissatisfaction with the course of events in the Philippines?" the Senator was asked. He replied:

"To my mind, the conditions there are largely of our own making, in delaying the annexation

"So far as the Democratic party is concerned, I believe it was never so much at sea as at present. The South is tenacious to its free-slive convictions, as are many of the trans-Missouri These are still under the sway of Bryan's personal influence, and will do all possible to renominate him on the free-silver platform of 1896. The power of wealth of the Democratic party is centred in New-York. Whitney, Mr. Croker and the rest felt they were invincible. They entered the Chicago Convention overconfident and undisciplined for the battle. To my mind, these conditions have now changed. The Democratic chairman, Senator Jones, is ill in Europe. Bryan's only weapon is free silver, and the strength and weakness of that weapon are now fully realized. Senator Gorman has seen the error of his ways, I think, and the Eastern Democrats will make a great effort secure a new issue, and, if possible, a new

The trouble about the anti-trust campaign is that they cannot make trusts a political issue. So far as amassing wealth in a manner to injure the public is concerned, the Republican party is just as opposed to it as the Democrats. THEY CANNOT USE DEWEY.

expansion idea, and, possibly, Admiral Dewey; but the combination would not do, and Admiral Dewey is so big that he would not permit his reputation as one of the greatest admirals of his time to be used for any political purpose.

"Assuredly, the Democrats are at sea.

"Personally, I would like to fight the old fight against free silver; but, however the lines of battle are drawn, you will see the American people determined to follow the course the Presi-

THE PAPERS RISE TO THE OCCASION.

The papers publish with all seriousness story of Senator Hanna's visit to the House of States Embassy, and, after listening to the open-ing speeches of the debate, the Senator is re-ported to have asked:

"How much will a vote on this bill be worth?"
"The St. James's Gazette" apparently swallows the yarn, for it impertinently comments on this version of the Senator's visit to the Commons, saying he was "merely applying standard of Washington to Westminster,"

ing:
"It will be understood by those familiar with
the scandals of Congress that he put the question quite seriously."

MR. DEPEW'S CHEERY FORECAST.

EVERYTHING HOPEFUL FROM THE AMERI-CAN POINT OF VIEW, SAYS THE

London, July 1 .- Just before he left London to day a representative of The Associated Press had an interview with Senator-elect Depew on the

business outlook in America. He said: "Everything is most hopeful, from the American point of view. The latest advices from the heavy shipments at remunerative rates for the

"Looking to Europe, one foresees a big demand from Russia, which is in the throes of famine. In Germany the crops are patchy and unsatisfactory in large areas. In England the demand will not run above the average, but political troubles are still visible here, and France may cause money to spin to the advantage of the American pro-

on the crest of a wave of good trade. From manufacturers here and on the Continent I learn that their hands are full. We know what that means,

"The European worker and manufacturer are

their hands are full. We know what that means, and look forward eighteen months for a change in the tide in European countries which will closely affect each other's markets.

"While the American market in certain directions remains unaffected for all classes of American manufactures, I see a great period of production which will benefit the workers. Politics may cause a certain halt and stagnation. However, I doubt if the flow of luck to the skilled artisan can be stopped.

may cause a certain hat an acceptance of ever, I doubt if the flow of luck to the skilled artisan can be stopped.

"Everywhere in Europe the tale is the same. America's quicker production and more definite methods of fulfilling contracts on time are, willy nilly, grasping the markets here, and once we get a market we retain it.

"European rallways make a go-ahead American sigh. It is true, matters have improved during the last score of years, but with a score of pushing capitalists Europe might be so networked with efficient rullroads as greatly to help in solving peace and political problems.

"Naturally I watch the American markets closely. The recent firmness in the money market is healthy. Notwithstanding the heavy shipment of gold to France, railways are strong, which is always a healthy sign."

Senator-elect Depew voiced the general opinion of observers here, saying:

of observers here, saying:
"I am sorry to be obliged to think, what most
practical men told us would be the case, that the Peace Conference will most probably end in

# PRICE FIVE CENTS. THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LONDON.

A FAIR CHANCE OF A PERMANENT ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

LESS TENSION IN SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS -THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN-THE MARLBOROUGH

GEMS SOLD.

[BY CARLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, July 1 .- The Peace Congress at The Hague has fallen so completely into the background that the announcement that the end of its labors is in sight excites general surprise It is now expected that the sessions will close about the middle of July, and its practical results can be safely forecast. Militarism triumphs; this congress is unable to impose any restrictions upon military armaments; this can only be done by agreement between the Triple and Dual Alliances, and the German Emperor stands in the way and vetoes any scheme of proportional reduction, or even a standstill policy. France is equally persistent in obstructing any moral coalition respecting naval armaments, and the Czar's rescript fails in this es-

The arbitration scheme is still under repair, with little prospect that the German objection to the compulsory clause can be removed, but with a fair chance that a permanent tribunal may be established with artificial devices for the revision of the award after judgment and with increased facilities for offers of mediation and investigation of disputes. The Geneva Convention will be applied to naval warfare, and something will be done to introduce more humane principles in the treatment of non-combatant prisoners and spies. The moral effect of the congress will be considerable, although its practical results will be less important than optimists have expected. Russia and England, moreover, have been brought into more friendly relations by the work of the conference.

The American delegates will celebrate the Fourth of July by placing a silver wreath on the tomb of Grotius at Delft. Ambassador White, president: Seth Low and M. de Beaufort will speak, and the occasion promises to be an interesting one.

Lady Randolph Churchill's sumptuous review publication, which has been delayed by the appropriation of the original title both here and in America, is highly praised by the English press. The binding is a facsimile of the work executed for James I, and is richly tooled in gold. The printing, paper and illustrations are of the highest quality. "The Morning Post" describes Mr. Whitelaw Reid's article as "an able and luminous exposition of the position of the United States toward some of the most vexed questions in international law," and adds that it might be studied to advantage by the present denizens of the House in the Wood. It quotes his reference to the Declaration of Paris respecting privateering and to the subsequent action of the United States in exempting by treaty with Italy in 1871 all private property except contraband of war from capture during the period of hostilities, and wonders what the British representatives at The Hague would answer to Mr. Reld's impassioned question: "Is it too much to hope that this early committal of the United States with Italy and its subsequent action in the war with Spain may at last bring the world to the advanced ground it recommended for the Declaration of Paris and throw the safeguards of civilization henceforth around all private prop-

erty in time of war, whether on land or sea? The latest rumors respecting the Alaska ne gotiations are most discouraging, and indicate the probable failure of any diplomatic compromise by which the Commission will be embled mble. If Lord Sallsbury takes the advice of Mr. Chamberlain on this frontier ques tion, he can easily induce Canada to fall behind the Foreign Office instead of marching in front, Lord Salisbury is inert and sluggish in these days, and has a genuine liking for arguing the smallest and most trivial points of every con-

The American dinner on the Fourth of July promises to be a most impressive affair, and will be well managed by Mr. Van Duzer, the secretary of the society. About three hundred and sixty plates will be laid, and Cardinal Vaughan, either Senator Hoar or Senator Lodge, Mark Twain and Colonel Taylor will be among the speakers. The health of the President will be proposed by the most prominent English guest present, as was done last year. Senator Hanna will attend, but will not speak.

Senator Depew was compelled to give up his engagement for Mr. Alfred Rothschild's party and sail for New-York to-day with his son, whose illness has caused him anxiety, although

the fact is not mentioned in the press Five hundred troops have been sent to South Africa to-day, and something like an ultimatum has been dispatched to Sir Alfred Milner by mail. This information from inside circles indicates that the Government has lost faith already in moral suasion and is preparing to co-

There has been a partial truce this week in the newspaper campaign against the Boers. The situation remains unchanged in South Africa, but there are hopeful rumors that President Krüger, if allowed a little more time, will agree to concede several points respecting the franchise. The Ministers are evidently convinced that the warriors of the press interfere with the campaign of moral pressure to which the Government is committed, and have called off the dogs of war. Certainly moral pressure will be more effective if not accompanied by menaces of physical force; President Kriiger may be either coaxed or builded into an act of justice to the foreign settlers in the Transvaal, but the two methods are incompatible and cannot be carried on simultaneously. Probably he will not yield until troops are embarked for the Cape and physical force is employed as a last resort, but moral pressure must first be used with patience and tact in order to satisfy the English conscience. Krüger's enemies in the Unionist press are now wasting their surplus ammunition in assaults upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and other Liberal leaders. This is neither war nor fair play; the attitude of the Liberals has been patriotic and reasonable,

The Government is forcing the Clerical Tithe bill along, and will probably carry it by heavy majorities at every stage. It is an unpopular measure, and while only one prominent Tory and one conspicuous Liberal-Unionist have come out against it, the rank and file consider it a political blunder. The Opposition is now in great form and united under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's leadership. It is striving to carry both seats at Oldham, where Lady Randolph Churchill's son is the Tory candidate, with Mr. Mawdsley, the Labor Socialist, as a running mate. This combination is so remarksble that the most astute prophets hesitate to forecast the result. Without Mawdsley, who is a very strong candidate for a cotton spinners' district, Mr. Winston Churchill's campaign would be nearly hopeless in Oldham, which is naturally a Liberal stronghold. Mawdsley's critics are taunting him with the fact that a scion of the ancient aristocracy is making a catspay